which with the work of the wor ibers will be notified some days in advance of the

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING e lines, or less, three insertions

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer. TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND
Lot at Auction.--On Tuesday, the 14th
instant, 1 shall sell on the premises at 6 o'clock, p.
m., part of lot No. 8, in square No. 80, with the improvements, which are a good two-story frame house
and fruit trees of various kinds. The property fronts
on 22d street west, 22 feet, between F and G streets

Terms: one-half cash. On the balance a credi l be given of six, twelve, and eighteen months or notes bearing interest.

July 11-3t

A. GREEN, Auctioneer

By A. J. FLEMING.

TRUSTEE'S sale of groceries, wines,
liquers, &c.—Will be sold at auction, on
Monday, the 13th of July, commencing at 10
oclock, at the store of Kerr & Mellean, corner of
King and St. Asaph streets, the remaining stock
of groceries, and all the store furniture, consisting

f groceries, and all the store furniture, consisting part of
Fine old Madeira and port wines, in wood and
glass, with a variety of other wines
Fine old high-flavored, pale and dark brandies, in
wood and glass
Fine old Jamaica rum, peach brandy, and whiskey, (American and Scotch,) in wood and bottles

ties
1 ceroon S. F. indigo, tea, coffee, spices
G. A. and fine salt, in sacks—together with
2 large molauses cisterns
4 large stock casks, and a number of stand casks,
with cocks and skidding
N. B. A portion of the Madeira wine has been in
ottles upwards of 20 years.
Terms at sale.

W. L. POWELL.

Relative permanency of Dry-Docks. T is erroneously supposed by some persons unacquainted with the facts, that the improved stone dry-dock, formed by the combination of a sectional floating dry-dock with a basin and railways, is less permanent and durable than the old fashioned

tone dry-dock. tione dry-dock.

The mistake arises from not taking into consider
tion the fact that the perishable parts of the latte-plan are really about equal in expense to those o

the former.

The two great wooden gates of the common stone dock at Norfolk cost \$76,000; and the estimate of their cost for a dock at New York is \$76,754; (see doc. No. 146, lst session 28th Congress, p. 9.) and the cost of the steam engines, pumps, wells, and engine-house of the Charlesiown dock was \$77,277; (see some doc., p. 11.) So that the cost of the gates, engines, pumps, &cc. for the common stone dock is altogether \$154,031; and these necessary fixtures are equally perishable as the sectional floating dock with its engines and pumps, being made of the same materials. Now, it appears that this floating dock, with its engines and pumps all complete, for raising the largest ship of the line, costs only the sum of \$185-000, or less than \$30,000 over the cost of the perishable parts of the common stone dock. This difference is more than counterbalanced by the fact that the floating dock is constantly mostly submerged under water, and thereby rendered more durable, whereas the gates of the common stone dock are exposed alternately to air and water, and thus rendered more perishable. The basin and railways, which constitute the larger portion of the expense of the improved plan, are built of hewn stone or foundations of piles, and are even more durable than the walls and bottom of the common stone dock, because not exposed, as the latter is, to the snormous upward pressure of the water, or the wash of alternately emptying and filling, being kept constantly filled with water.

These facts require only to be known—and they can be asceraimed by any one who who will take the trouble to refer to the document above mentioned—to establish the fact of the equal permanency and durability of the improved plan of dock with that of the common stone dry-dock now in use at Norfolk and Charlestown.

July 9

NEW BOOKS.—Military Art and Science,
Strategy, Fortification, Tactics of Battles, by
Lieutenant Halleck, United States Engineer Corpa.
Twenty-four years in the Argentine Republic; by
Col. J. Anthony King. Burke, on the Mineral
Springs of Western Virginia. The Saratoga Waters; by M. L. North, M. D., resident physician.
Napoleon and his Marshals; by Headley, 2 vols.
Rocollections of Mexico; by Waddy Thompson.
Life in Prairie Land; by Eliza M. Farnham. Roscoe's Lives of the Kings of England. Lives of
Men of Letters and Science; by Lord Brougham.
The Oregon Territory, its History and Discovery; Men of Letters and Science; by Lord Brougham. The Oregon Territory, its History and Discovery; by Travers Twiss, of Oxford College, England. Field Fortification; by Mahan—second edition, revised and enlarged. Remarkable Criminal Trials, translated from the German, by Lady Gordon. Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia, its History and Antiquities. The Army and Navy of America, by J. R. Neff. Dwight's Theology, new edition, 4 vols, 1846. Discourses and Essays, by D'Aubigne, translated and edited by C. W. Baird and Robert Baird, D. D. Jesse's Memoirs of the Pretenders and their adherents, 2 vols. Barrow's collection of Arctic voyages, I vol. Saturday Evenings; by Mrs. Hale. Tanner's Map of Mexico, showing the seat of war. Geographical description of Texas, Oregon, and California, with maps.

F. TAYLOR. CABINET and Chair Factory, Pennsylvania avanue, 4 doors weat 44 street.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of cabinet furniture, cane and Windsor chairs, which he will sell low for cash, or on time for ap JAMES WILLIAMS. July 7-w3t

A CARD.—YOUNG & STEER respectfully give notice to those who are indebted to them that they will render all bills up to the first of July. As it is of the utmost importance to us that all open accounts on our books be closed without delay, we hope and expect that all who wish us well will be prepared to settle, either by cash or by notes at short dates. Those who shall not have called within a few days after receiving their bills will be waited upon, either by one of us in person, or by our collector.

FLY paper and Roach bane.—This paper

will effectually destroy files immediately upon their lighting upon it; it is perfectly safe and convenient to use; price 12½ cents per sheet.

The celebrated roach and bed-bug bane, so efficacious in destroying roaches, bed-bugs, ants, &c., 37½ cents per bottle. For sale by

J. F. CALLAN.

June 27-eo3t

THE Probe.—To those who are able and willing to aid a long efficied family, three of whom are now under medical treatment, and who lost their all at the great fire in Pittaburg, this valuable book is offered for sale at all the book atores on the avenue, and by the author, at the Exchange hotel. Immediately needed, it is hoped the benevolent will purchase without delay. Refers to Hon. D. Wilmot, M. C., and Hon. S. R. Hobbie, First Assistant Postmaster General. Washington, June 27

A. C. CASTLE, M. D., Dentist, 381 Broadway,

CORNER OF WHITE STREET, NEW YORK.

PR. CASTLE refers to the Spanish, and the late French and English ambassadors; Don. F.

Stoughton, Spanish consul; Anthony Barclay, esq., English consul; Rear Admiral Walton; Gen. McCarthy; Governor Mason; Dr. F. U. Johnson, President of Medical Society of New York; Mrs. General Gaines, the professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State of New York; J. B.

Beck, M. D.; J. A. Smith, M. D.; Dr. Proudfit; Dr.

Beadle; E. Delafield, M. D.; J. C. Chesman, M. D.; J. A. Houston, M. D.; J. A. Houston, M. D.; A. H. Stevens, M. D.; Dr., Torry; Dr. Derring; Dr. McReady, &c., &c., &c., July 7—d1m

Union.

VOLUME II. " LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 11, 1846.

L AW BOOKS.—The subscriber has a con-siderable stock of law books on hand which he will sell at reduced prices. Those who want law books will do well to call at his bookstore near

corner of 4 street, Pennsylvania avenue. GEORGE TEMPLEMAN.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

COAD'S PATENT GRADUATED

ELECTRO-GALVANIC APPARATUS, with patent insulated poles, for medical and other purposes.—The undersigned is prepared to apply the above admirable, allpervading, pleasant, sa'e, and potent remedial agent, which has accomplished wonders, where all other remedies fail; in the whole train of nervous and rheumatic complaints, (too numerous to be here rheumatic complaints, (too numerous to be here particularized,) and in the actual restoration of sight, speech, and hearing, where no destruction of the organ has taken place. Most respectable proof from physicians and others will be exhibited at his apartments, south side Pennsylvania avenue, sixth house east of the market, and nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, where the splendid first size or largest apparatus, will be kept in readiness at any hour, day or night, that may be appointed; and the second size, for use abroad, when required. He has received due instructions in their application from the inventor; for which he was previously prepared by many years' experience in the use of electricity in another form.

As this is a subject to which justice cannot be done in a newspaper advertisement, a communication will shortly be made to the public is another way, embracing opinions of eminent physicians of the apparatus, and selections from successfully treated cases.

The undersigned having, twenty-five years ago, been in the practice, in certain cases, of aiding the overstime of the alectic failed by relaxing the sweets.

The undersigned naving, twenty-are year-age, been in the practice, in certain cases, of aiding the operation of the electric fluid by relaxing the system during its use, in the vapor bath, this salutary practice will be continued, the bath invented by him being peculiarly adapted to such service.

BOYD REILLY.

P. S .- B. R. has been appointed one of the ger P. S.—B. R. has been appointed one of the general agents for the sale of apparatus, and rights of use, in places not already disposed of. Ladies and gentlemen who had not an opportunity of seeing them at the Capitol, or Gadsby's Hotel, are respectfully invited to examine and try their effects at his apartments. They will find them by no means shock-ing.

June 29—tf

EUROPEAN HOTEL, City of Washington, near the Treasury building.

THE subscriber, having fully prepared and replenished his well known hotel, renewedly solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. His tables will always be supplied with the best the seasons afford; and whilst no effort will be spared to give entire satisfaction, his terms will be found so moderate as to command attention from residents and strangers. There are several elegantly furnished suites of apartments and single rooms ready for
immediate occupation. Those who wish permanent
board will find it highly advantageous to call. For
persons having business with the departments the
location of the hotel is most convenient. Foreigners will find their language spoken at this house, and
their comforts strictly considered. Parties accommodated with refreshments of all kinds at the
shortest notice. Dinners sent to all parts of the
city as usual.

L. GALABRUN.

June 27, 1846-4meedif

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—The subscribers have just received from New York a general supply of furnishing articles, such as—8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 damask table disper 8-4, 10-4, and 12-4 satin damask tablecloths 5-8 and 3-4 super satin damask table napkins 3-8 fringed estin damask doilies

6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 cloths
Worsted and oil-colored table covers
8-4 oil-colored French damask for r oil-colored French damask for piano ers, &c. 7-8 and 8-4 bleached and unbleached table

diaper Huckaback, Scotch, Russia, and other towe

lings
5-4 lines sheeting for pillow cases
4-4 Irish linens, a great variety, and very chea
Embroidered curtain muslin, very cheap
Oil-painted Gothic window shades 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 white quilts, handsome and

cheap
Furnity dimity and chintzes, a great variety
5 pieces low-priced carpeting, which we are
anxious to close, and will be offered at a sac-

rifice Mosquito and colored crapes and nets for cov

ering frames, &c.

Together with every other article usually found in our line, all of which we are prepared to offer to our friends and those who may favor us with a call upon

P. H. HOOE & CO. June 27-3taw2wif

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE. THE subscriber will sell, at private sale, that beautiful residence on the heights of George-

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS. First Session.

SATURDAY, July 11, 1846.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The journal of yesterday was road and approve THE GRADUATION BILL.

The SPEAKER announced the unfinished business to be the bill "to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, and for other purposes;" with

The pending question being on the motion of Mr.

Collames to lay the bill and the proposed amend-

ment [of Mr. Conn] on the table.

Mr. RATHBUN moved that there be a call of No quorum voting; but a call of the House

The clerk called the roll, and 156 m wered to their names.

A motion was made that all further proceedings on the call be dispensed with.

But the House refused to suspend proceedings.

The names of the absences were then called, and 174 members appeared to be present.

A motion was made by Mr. JACOB THOMP-SON that all further proceedings on the call be discussed with

Mr. J. A. ROCKWELL asked the

ings on the call be dispensed with.

Mr. J. A. ROCKWELL asked the year and

the table,
The year and nave, heretofore asked, were

the table,

The yeas and nays, heretofore asked, were now ordered, and being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott. John Quincy Adams. Arnold, Bartinger, Bell, Beates, Blanchard, Brodhead, Miltos Brown, Buffington, William W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, John G. Chapman, Cocke, Colimer, Colin, Craaston, Crosier, Culver, Garrett Bavis, Delann, De Mott, Dillingham, Dixon, Dockery, Edsall, Ellsworth, Erdman, J. H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Garvin, Gentry, Cididings, Goodyear, Gordon, Graham, Grider, Grimell, Grover, Hampton, Happer, Elias E. Holmes, Hough, John W. Houston, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Washington Hauf, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Daniel F. King, Freston King, Thomas B. King, Leib, Lewis, Long, McClean, McHeary, McIlvaine, Marsh, Miller, Mosely, Niven, Fendleton, Ramsey, Rathbun, Ritter, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Schenck, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Strohm, Sykes, Jaz. Thompson, Filden, Toombs, Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, Wheston, White, Wilmot, Winthrop, Woodruff, Young, and Yest—92.
NA1S—Messra. Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Bedinger, James A Black, Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenbrough, William G. Brown, Burt, Catheart, Reuben Chapman, Charke, Cobb, Cuilom, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargai, Dobbin, Douglass, Drompoole, Dunlap, Fara, Fickin, Fries, Giles, Hamlin, Haralson, Henley, Hoge, Hopkins, Geo. S. Houston, Edmund W. Hubard, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, James M. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Kaufman, Leske, La Sere, Lumpkin, Maclay, McCleiland, McClernand, McConnell, McCrate, Joseph J. McDowell, James McDowell, McGaupey, McKay, John P. Mattin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Morse, Moulton, Norris, Owen, Farish, Prinse, Perrill, Fra

Mr. COBB asked the yeas and nays; which were rdered.
Mr. BRODHEAD demanded the previous ques

tion on the motion to reconsider.

The SPEAKER said, it was not necessary; the notion to reconsider a vote laying a subject on the able not being debatable.

Mr. HENLEY moved that the consideration of he motion to reconsider be postponed until Tuesday next.
Mr. COLLAMER and Mr. W. HUNT asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and, being taken, resulted as follows:

taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Bayly, Bed inger, James A. Bisck, Bowlin, Boyd, Blockenbrough William G. Brown, Burt, Cathcart, Augustus A. Chapman, Reben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb-Cuilom, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargan, Dobbin, Douglass-Brongoole, Duniap, Faran, Ficklin, Fries Glies, Hamlin-Haraison, Harmanson, Henley, Hoge, Hopkins, Hough-George S. Rouston, Edmund W. Hubard, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, George W. Jones Kaufman, Leake, La Sers, Lumphin, Maclay, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, McCrate, Joseph J. McDowell, James MoDowell, McKay, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Morse, Moulton, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perrill, Phelps, Pillabury, Reid, Relig, Rhett, Roberts, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Seammon, Seddon, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, Strong, Jacob Thompson, Tibbatts, Tredway, Wentworth, Wick, Williams, and Woodward

-89.

NAYS-Messrs. Albott, John Q. Adams, Arnold, Barringer, Bell, Benton, Blanchard, Brodhead, Milton Brown Buffington, William W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, J. G. Chapman, Cocke, Collamer, Collin, Cranston Crozier, Culver, Garrett Davis, Delano, De Mott, Dilling ham, Dixon, Dockery, Edsall, Ellsworth, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Garrin, Gentry Giddings, Goodyear, Gordon, Graham, Grider, Grinnell

The SPEAKER. The previous question has not Mr. COBB. Can I withdraw the demand for the

The SPEAKER. The chair thinks that the gen-

raws the demand for the previous question.

Mr. COBB. Then I withdraw it. And I move

next.

Mr. DANIEL rose and addressed the chair.

Mr. COLLAMER (interrupting him) rose to a point of order. He submitted that the previous question had nothing to do with the question now before the House. In the nature of the question, a motion to lay on the table was not debatable. And, in the next place, he insisted that that motion could not be nextnowed.

not be postponed.

The SPEAKER. The chair, after a moment's reflection, is under the impression that the motion lay on the table cannot be postponed.

Mr. COBB. Then I do not withdraw my de-

lay on the table is a privileged motion over the motion to postpone.

Mr. McKAY inquired of the Speaker whether, if the motion to lay on the table should be rejected, a motion to postpone would then be the order?

The SPEAKER said it would.

Mr. BENTON asked to be excused from voting, on the ground that he had an understanding with his friend from Michigan, [Mr. J. B. Hurr.], who was a friend of the bill with or without the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Coan.] (and who, on account of indisposition, had been inclined to accompany some friends to the seashore for the purpose of recruiting his health) not to vote against the bill on its final passage. Mr. B. said he had without reflection voted for the motion to lay on the table, and would have recalled that vote, if he could have done so consistently with the rules.

the name not voted on the motion to reconsider, and the question now recurring on the motion to lay on the table, he felt it due to his friend to make this statement, and to ask to be excused from voting.

The House refused to excuse Mr. B.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the recurring motion. motion, that the bill and amendment be laid on the table, and, being taken, resulted as follows:

Association of the control of the co

NAYS—Meszre. Stephen Adsms, Atkinson, Bayly, Bediager, James A. Black, Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenbrough, Win G. Brown, Burt, Cstheart, Augustus A. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb. Cullom, Cunningham, Daniel. Dargan, Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Duniap, Faran, Picklin, Fries Giles, Hamlin, Harulson, Harmanson, Henley, Hoge, Hopkins, Hou h. George S. Houston, Edmund W. Hubard, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersall, Jismes H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Johnson, Kaufman, Leske, La Sere Lumpkin, MacLay, McClehand, McClernand, McCommell, McCente, Joseph J. McDuwell, James McDowell, McGeuphey, McKay, John P. Martin, Jancelay Martin, Morris, Moulton, Norris, Owen, Parish, Fayne, Perril, Thelps, Philabury, Raid, Reife, Rhett, Roberts, Savtalle, Sawyer, Scammon, Seddon, Leonard H. Sins, Simpson, Thomas Smith, Caleb B. Swith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, Strong, Jacob Thompson, Thbatts, Tredway, Wentworth, Wick, Williams, and Woodward—85.

So the House decided that the bill nent should not be laid on the table.

penses, no pront whatever could be made on the orde-nary businees of Congress, unless the printing for both houses could be obtained, and the price of composi-tion for each should be allowed. He told us, more-over, no profit was made on the newspaper; it was all absorbed in the delinquances. He added, how-ever, that the profit on the 'long numbers' afforded an ample remuneration, and that the success of the experiment depended on the order of Congress. For ment should not be laid on the table.

The question than recurred on the demand of Mr. Coss for the previous question.

Mr. DANIEL rose and asked Mr. Coss to what yurpose?

Mr. Coss in the previous question.

Mr. Daniel To enable me to move that the success of the form of the previous question.

Mr. Daniel To enable me to move that the House proceed to the consideration of the provious question.

Mr. Coss I withdraw the demand.

Mr. Coss I withdraw the demand.

Mr. PAYNE CALENDAR.

Mr. DANIEL thereupon submaited his motion. Mr. PAYNE desired that certain bills on the Speaker's table should be taken up and disposed of.

The question was taken first on the motion of Mr. Daniel The question was taken first on the motion of Mr. Daniel The question was taken first on the motion of Mr. Daniel The question of congression decide. The chances of obtaining the public of the private calendar.

The bill for the relief of Shelden B. Hays was read a third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of Sellers and Pennock came up on the question of engrossment; and, on angestion to that effect by Mr. HOPKINS, (after a brief conversation, in which Messers. HOPKINS, after a brief convers

The Hardware of the program of the state of the program o

NUMBER 61.

the contract system, you state:

"The system now recommended has been in operation since 1842 in the executive departments, and all the results expected from applying it to the printing of Congress have been there realized. Competitors are numerous; the work is neatly, skilfully, and punctually executed. Contract prices have become so low that political printers generally refuse to take them, the general average reduction being more than 50 per cent. These fruits have been produced by the change of the mode of letting the work, from a secret contract made with the head of the department to a free competition for it upon the lowest bid, after newspaper advertisement. The committee do not doubt, if the printing of Congress be disposed of in the same mode, and the work be let in faithful execution of the law, that a degree of despatch, certainty, excellence, and cheapness, which has never been known in its execution, would soon be established."

If this statement is founded in truth, why are the different departments so anxious to go back to the old plan of doing the work? They know that it is old plan of doing the work? They know that it is not done with neatness and despatch, as asserted by you in your report; but, as we practical printers would style it, botched—miserably botched.

The present contract system, as adopted by a law of Congress, for the different departments, is a fraud upon the country—and why? Because none of the contracts are complied with, and never will be, unless Congress, by law, should establish a bureau and put a practical printer at its head, to inspect the work and the paper, and who would hold the contractors to a faithful fulfilment of their obligations. If this were done, the contract system would explode by a quiet surrender of the contracts by the contractors, because it would involve them in ruin. The contracts for the different departments, in some instances, call for hand-made paper, and I

Extracts of a letter from New York, July 7, 1846.

Extracts of a letter from New York, July 7, 1846.

The Democratic Review for July is out. It contains an engraved likeness of General Jackson, as he appeared sizes the close of his life, which is remarkably well executed. It also contains several original papers of considerable merit, among which is one on the "Practical Annexation of England." The whole number of articles amount to twelve. Without time to particularize, it may be remarked that the present number of the Review fully austains the well-earned reputation of the work. The "Financial and Commercial Article," by the editor, Mr. Kettell, is, as usual, characterized by research, ability, and industry. Junius Sonith, eq., also has supplied an interesting paper.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for July has also punctually appeared. The present number is unusually rich in original and selected articles. Its contributed articles amount to ten, some of which are able and interestine. The first is an "The service of the property of the service of the property of the service of the property of

THE PRINTERS TO CONGRESS.

The same political considerations worthy of the recognition of the National Intelligence, of in Congress, made to the Hease by Mr. Davis, of the Congress, made to the Hease by Mr. Davis, of the Congress, made to the Hease by Mr. Davis, of the Congress, made to the Hease by Mr. Davis, of the Congress, made to the Hease by Mr. Davis, of the Congress, made to the Hease by Mr. Davis, of the Congress, made to the Hease by Mr. Davis, of the Congress, made to the Hease by Mr. Davis, of the Congress, made to the Hease by Mr. Davis, of the Congress, made to the Hease by Mr. Davis, of the Congress, when the header to the Congress of the Congress

the bone the vast redinary valuable restion. This number also contains a notice of the mineral region on Lake Superior, with a paper "on the mineral resources of Missouri," by J. Dille, esq. Whater 25 per exert opinions may be entertained of the value or extent of the mineral region on Lake Superior, yet the tenure by which leases are held in districts of the tenure by which leas

The lessees in the lead region of the West had been restricted to only a few acres. In the copper country the lesses were made larger, as it was as id, to encourage mining operations. Six per cent. of ore raised for the first three years was to caure to the government, increased to 10 per cent. for the remaining triennial periods.

Without doubting the purity of motives which led to the granting of three miles square, and the subsequent reduction to a mile square, granted to applicants, it is yet to be lamented that the granting was ever commenced on so large a scale. If one citizen was entitled to three miles square, it being common property, every other citizen had the same right. A mile square is probably amply sufficient had it been commenced with and uniformly, adhered to.

Under these provisions and rules, adopted by the War Department, large numbers obtained permits, located them, and secured lesses. Others who obtained permits at later periods made their locations at considerable expense and trouble, in good faith, thinking all was right; yet it seems that the President of the proper search of the problem.